

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 26.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

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Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

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LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, --- WINDOWS AND DOORS, --- MOULDINGS, &c.

Now is the time to put Rubber weather strips around your windows and doors.

Terms Spot Cash

Octavius : Field

Wholesale Dealer and Importer of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums, Ports, Sherries, Champagnes, Cigars, Sauternes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Bass' Ale and Guinness' Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc. Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

WASHBURN'S GUIDE & PAGES DIRECTORY 75 CENTS

R. L. Slater Suits, Pants, Overcoatings, Etc. All Weights and Shades at R. L. SLATER'S.

NEW BUTCHER SHOP. I take this opportunity of informing the people of Moose Jaw and district that I have opened up a new butcher shop in the premises lately occupied by Mr. D. McMillan, and will constantly have on hand a large stock of all kinds of fresh and cured meats, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Fish and game in season. Hoping you will favor me with a call and a share of your patronage, I am Yours truly, J. H. SMITH. Sept 1st, '96.

SELLING OUT.

The balance of my

FURNITURE

Will be sold at greatly reduced prices. It consists of sideboards, cupboards, wash stands, extension and kitchen tables, iron beds, springs, mattresses and easy chairs, two parlor suits, lounges, cots, common beds, &c.

JNO. BELLAMY.

LUMBER

I am now unloading cars and prepared, with a full stock of lumber and building material to meet the requirements of the town and district.

Owing to the restricted credit of the past year being more disappointing than the "indiscriminate distribution" of former years, there will be no further.

- CREDIT -

All accounts are now closed.

Prices will be kept low as possible and every effort made to serve the public.

H. McDOUGALL.

July 30th, 1896.

CHRISTMAS '96

I am just receiving my Xmas stock of

Pears, Apples, Grapes, Figs

Also Pure Canadian Honey at 15 cts per lb.

- - CANDIES - -

Our stock of Christmas Candies complete as usual.

Tobacco and Cigars constantly on hand.

..... Thos. Healey.

Call and Examine Goods.

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The Last - "Cut." In Overcoatings, Worsteds and Tweed Suits, Pants, Also a "cut" in FURS. Call and get "cut" prices. Always room for one more. Satisfaction guaranteed at W. N. MITCHELL'S.



1897

OPENS AT

ROBINSON'S

WITH A

20 percent. Discount

ON

Fur Coats, Caps, and Lined Cloaks, Robes, Muffs, Gauntlets.

Balance of our

Toys and Dolls

at just half price.

Wishing all our patrons a happy and prosperous New Year.

Yours truly,

T. W. Robinson.

Public Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Agricultural Society, in the Town Hall, on Saturday, January 9th, 1897, at 1 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of forming a hail insurance association. The officers and directors of the Society will meet in the hall at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

F. W. GREEN, President.

January 1st, 1897.

Aberdeen House

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

I wish to inform the people of Moose Jaw and the general public that I have assumed control of the Aberdeen House and in future it will be run under my management. The building has been thoroughly renovated and kalsomined throughout and furnished in first class style. No pains will be spared to make the Aberdeen the best boardinghouse in town.

D. D. MacLEOD.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WASHBURN'S GUIDE

THE MASONIC OFFICERS.

Installation Ceremony On Wednesday Evening - Successful Supper at the Brunswick.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances the celebration of the festive of St. John the Evangelist by the Moose Jaw Free Masons was postponed until Wednesday. At 8 o'clock the members of the craft in town and district assembled in the lodge room. After the Lodge was opened by W. Bro. C. D. Fisher, the District Deputy Grand Master Rt. W. Bro. Hamilton Lang was announced and received with grand honors. The ceremony of installation was then proceeded with and the following officers were duly installed:

Worshipful Master, Bro. W. A. Barton; Senior Warden, Bro. Seymour Green; Junior Warden, Bro. F. E. Statham; Secy, Bro. F. W. Aspin; Senior Deacon, Bro. A. M. Fenwick; Junior Deacon, Bro. R. J. Brown; Senior Steward, Bro. John Franks; Junior Steward, Bro. H. G. Hubbell; Tyler, Bro. F. G. Herrier.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the newly installed Master and Wardens briefly expressed their thanks to the brethren for the honors conferred upon them.

The members of the craft were then called from labor to refreshment, and repaired to the Brunswick where Mine Host Kern had provided a tempting repast. After the cloth was removed the remaining hours of the evening were pleasantly spent.

To the toast of "The Queen and the Craft" the brethren responded by singing "God Save the Queen." "The Grand Lodge" was coupled with the name of the D. D. G. M. R. W. Bro. Lang in responding briefly sketched the history of the formation of the Grand Lodge and predicted that a grand body formed only twenty years ago could show such an expansion, the time was not far distant when the various districts of the west would form a single jurisdiction. The speaker extended his congratulations to the new officers and in the name of the Grand Lodge presented fraternal greetings to the brethren present.

"Past Masters" brought Rt. W. Bro. Sikes to his feet. In a few well chosen remarks he expressed his satisfaction at the happy termination of the year's work. "Past Officers" was responded to by W. Bro. C. D. Fisher, the retiring Master, and Bro. Seymour Green and Frank Statham. In responding to "The New Officers," Bro. Barton briefly reviewed the work of the past two years and spoke hopefully for the future. Mr. Fenwick followed in the same strain, and Bro. Herrier, who has been three elected Tyler, made a humorous speech. "The Ladies" was responded to by Bro. Field.

The formal toasts being over, the chairman called for volunteer toasts, and a happy and enjoyable evening was spent. Interspersed between the toasts were songs by Bros. Watson, Lang, Riddell, Holdsworth, Fenwick, Field, Hubbell. The speakers were Bros. Hubbell, Wilson, Sanders, Watson and Annable.

One of the most pleasant gatherings ever held in the town broke up by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Parkbeg.

The Sunday school held their annual Christmas tree entertainment in the school house on Christmas Eve. The house was crowded, and after justice was done to the refreshments provided, a suitable programme was rendered in good style. Santa Claus then appeared in his generous way distributed among the children many nice presents. The evening's enjoyment closed with "God save the Queen."

The Rev. Mr. Canfield conducted divine service at Parkbeg on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Thos. Humphrey is somewhat indisposed, having contracted a severe cold.

On Christmas night a surprise party raided the residence of Mr. Manley. A very sociable evening was spent.

Mr. T. H. Howard, having resigned the school here, started on Wednesday for Ontario, where he will spend the winter. His brother, J. A. Howard, is engaged to teach the school for 1897.

Mr. Alfred Thoroughgood is spending a week with friends in Moose Jaw.

POKOTINE.

Frank Clane, the lay tramp, who has been in the Police guard room at Regina for some weeks, has been sent in charge of Sgt. Green to Toronto, where his parents live.

Don't Do It.

It is stated that when Boagie's led her army to battle she wore a man's armor, but was always careful to leave her golden hair floating over the steel links that all men might know that she was not only a warrior, but a woman.

Queen Elizabeth, the most shrewd and prudent sovereign of her day, when she held important councils with ambassadors from other countries, not only, we are told, brought all her learning and sagacity to bear against them, but "tucked herself in her most splendid apparel and rarest jewels, using all little female arts to win them to her service."

Victoria has laid deep the foundation of her empire over her subjects in their all nations. It is not the hereditary queen that they reverence so much as the modest young girl, the faithful wife, the good kindly woman on the throne.

The first lady in our own land has endeavored herself to the world as ruler, writer, or even reformer, who threw aside her feminine vanities.

It is a singular fact that no woman has long influenced the world as ruler, writer, or even reformer, who threw aside her feminine vanities.

The charm of a womanly woman is a real power. Her gentleness, her delicacy, her modesty are real forces. The girl who dresses like a man, who swaggers, who talks loudly, discusses risqué books, and smokes cigarettes, is like a soldier who has thrown away his weapon before he goes into battle.

Her bicycle, for example, may be a good, useful thing, but she will not induce the public to approve of bicycles for women by appearing on it as an ostentatious caricature of a man. She will not win the world to her cause, however just, by disgusting it with herself.

Why should any of our girls throw away the weapons which God has given them?

A Cart Wheel Survey.

If the survey of the North West into odd numbered sections has had anything to do with regarding its settlement by all means let us have a new survey. And if any improvement has taken place recently in the laying out of farm lands let us have that improvement too. The settlement of the North West by colonies would seem to be a desirable way of increasing the population and making the country prosperous. Sir William Van Horne's proposal appears to be a decided improvement on the old system of laying out farms in square blocks.

The President of the C.P.R. suggests a rearrangement of the sections under which settlers would be together. The survey would represent a cart wheel, the settlers being all at the hub, with their land running back and widening as it went until the limit of a hundred and sixty acres was reached. If a survey were made according to this idea the settlers would enjoy the benefits of co-operation. The isolation of pioneer life would be to some extent mitigated. The settlers would have better facilities for educating their children and more advantages in many other respects. The older provinces of the Dominion do not contribute the large number of settlers to the North West they formerly did. For the nine months ending Oct. 1st this year the number of homestead entries was 1399 representing a population of 1172. Of the homesteaders 403 were from other parts of Canada. The number of Canadians who returned from the United States in 1896 and took up homesteads was 49, compared with 88 in 1895. The latter entries were by nationalities: English, 205; Scotch, 58; Irish, 26; United States, 115; French, 53; Hungarians, 65; Germans, 35; Belgians, 17; Danes and Icelanders, 15; Russians, 54; Poles, 9, and a few each of Norwegians, Swedes and Italians - Toronto World.

Hon. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways, passed through town on Saturday last, returning to Ottawa from his trip to the Coast. Mr. Blair stopped off at Regina over Sunday, and on Monday met several delegations and visited the different institutions at the Capital.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, the well known Canadian miller, has returned east from Manitoba, where he had been looking after his large business interests. Mr. Ogilvie substantiated the statement recently made that the Manitoba farmers were obtaining more money for their wheat than the North Dakota farmer was receiving. At his elevator at Clearwater he had seen the farmers from across the line drive up to the Custom House, pay the duty and then sell the lead to his representative.

CURRENT NOTES.

Whether any definite arrangements for co-operation were agreed upon by the French and Russian Governments during the Czar's sojourn in Paris is unknown. It is scarcely probable that any additions were then made to the compact which already exists, for it would have been the reverse of good taste on such an occasion to attempt to secure from the guest of a nation concessions hitherto withheld. But there can be no doubt that the agreement or understanding, which was reached some time ago, has been immensely strengthened, for the Czar and Zarina are not likely ever to forget the unparalleled demonstrations of affection with which they were welcomed in the French capital. It will be useless hereafter for those courtiers at St. Petersburg, who look askance on an alliance with France, to pretend that a cordial friendship is impossible between an autocrat and a republic; for Nicholas II. has witnessed convincing and touching proofs that such friendship is a fact. There is, of course, no reason in the nature of things why ties of mutual interest and reciprocal good will should not unite communities of diverse political institutions, as was conclusively shown in the close relations maintained for centuries by the Swiss Republics with the absolute monarchs of the French ancient regime.

Nowhere else in Europe, not even on the part of his own subjects when he was crowned at Moscow, has the Czar been acclaimed with such enthusiastic ardor. Not only will the recollection of his reception at Paris be ineffaceable, but it will beget a longing to deserve fresh tokens of passionate regard at the hands of a high-strung and warm-hearted people. It is, indeed, worth living for to become the lodestar of a nation's gratitude and hope. That such was the deep impression made upon the mind of the young sovereign seems evident from certain expressions contained in two of his speeches, where the shell of official reticence, which in Germany remained intact, was broken, and the fire of his sympathies flashed forth. We refer, first, to his speech made at the Elisee Palace, where, evidently calling to mind the fact that his grandfather, Alexander III., had saved France from a second invasion, and that his father, Alexander II., had formed relations of close amity with President Carnot's Government, the Czar said: "Faithful to imperishable tradition, I have come to France to greet you, Monsieur President, the chief of the nation to which we are united by such precious ties. As you have said, the union cannot but produce by its constancy most fortunate influence." Again, on Friday, at Châlons, at the luncheon which followed the review of 70,000 soldiers, Nicholas II. gave a toast to the French officers proclaiming the unalterable friendship of the armies of Russia and France. It is incredible that the Czar's experience of French Republicans should fail to have auspicious and far-reaching results. He will never desert France now; and it may be that his future conception of the political institutions best suited to Russia will be largely moulded by the new conviction that it is better to be loved than feared.

Amid the chatter of decadence it is refreshing to contemplate such a career as that of the late William Morris, the real type of the century. He was not only free from the least taint of degeneracy, but he was one of the most versatile and many-sided intellects of a great age. He was a true poet, he was a genuine artist, he was a great printer, he was a sensible business man and he was a socialist, with the rare distinction of attracting the intelligent mind to socialism instead of repelling it.

His socialism was a part of his unselfish character, and if the world were peopled with William Morrises the theories he advocated would be easy to put in practice, if, indeed, they should not be superfluous. But the fact that even the most cultivated and civilized era the world has ever known, such a man as William Morris should be the rare exception, shows the wide gap between the alluring dream of theory and the sad and painful reality. All the experience of everyday life teaches and proves that the socialist ideal is further away from us than it was in the days of the apostles.

Every condition of modern society presents a contrast and antithesis to the unselfish and altruistic conception of the Socialists. Perhaps if we wanted a proof that the world is not yet ready for this perfect state, we might cite as the strongest argument, the fact that all the civilized countries of the world, England included, are struggling with the problem of saving society from the danger of drunkenness. There are other perils before us, other questions that involve a menace to the survival of our civilization, but they need not be named. It is obvious that a society which is not yet sure of its escape from this degrading danger, hopelessly beneath the high level of these conditions which are assumed as the basis of all utopias.

A GREAT TASK.

Cruden labored 19 years on his "Concordance to the Bible," and immediately after its publication was sent to an asylum. He never entirely recovered from the mental disease induced by this gigantic undertaking.

The Queen of the Netherlands is not as strong as might be, and it has been decided to take her to Italy, and, perhaps, to Egypt, for a good part of the winter.

THE FARM.

A ROOT CELLAR.

At every season of ingathering our appreciation of the value of a root cellar is revived, and we gratefully pronounce it one of the most convenient and useful apartments on the farm. If the barn is not built with one there should always be an outside cellar for the winter storage of vegetables, and this is only one of the many uses to which it may be put. The dwelling house ought never to be permeated with the odors and other exhalations constantly arising from such materials, says a writer, as it must be when they are stored beneath it in large quantities. In laying out the ground for this building it is well not to restrict its capacity to present needs only, but to allow ample space for future possibilities of production. The location should be convenient to the house, if used for family purposes it should be not too far from the house. A north-east entrance, though not essential in winter, admits less of the sun's heat in summer.

Three years ago I constructed one 12x15 feet and seven feet deep. Cedar posts set three feet apart and sunk a foot and a half give support to the superstructure. It is boarded up with hemlock lumber. Green cherry poles form the cross pieces and the main uprights that support the roof. A double roof of hemlock boards is overlaid with straw and dirt. This part I have just been repairing and intend to finish it with a layer of soil, which, when well settled, will embody the elements of protection, beauty and durability. An opening at each gable furnished with a sliding pane of glass in a frame, supplies both light and ventilation. There is a roomy loft for packing away numerous articles. It is also just the place for squash and pumpkin storage. There are shelves for canned fruit, a corner for barrels, another for a mushroom bed, besides spacious bins for the various vegetables. One of my neighbors called while I was working and said to me: "This will last you about one year, then it will cave in." But contrary to his adverse prediction it stood the year intact. When one day I entered it to find one of the poles shoved in at the bottom, a cross piece broken and general demolition threatened. The cause of the trouble was at once apparent. The green poles had proved insufficient and the pressure of earth on the sides too great. To remedy the defect the dirt was thrown out from all around the outer side and the interior timbers replaced, or longer ones supplied and sunk a little deeper. The walls to the ground and a fine brush to place in around next to the boards, with the dirt and brush well packed and stamped down, then the walls were back to the ground as before. Thus the pressure was relieved without lessening the warmth of the interior. It is now seemingly as sound as when first built. This is built in a light, sandy soil and requires no drainage. In hard clay soils the boards should be placed on the outside and not be liable to cave in. I have seen them in such soil where the sides and bottom were as smooth and hard as cement. The cause of the trouble was ventilation was effected by tubes of narrow boards extending down from the roof to near the ground. The air was drawn up through the tubes and out through the roof. I recall one such delectably cool retreat familiar to my childhood, used for a milk house. It had a dripping stream of water coursing through it. No discount was ever levied upon the dairy products manufactured there.

ABOUT FEATHERS.

Farmers who possess waterways in the form of small lakes, creeks, ponds and branches, often neglect the opportunity that they have to increase the income of their farms by stocking up to some extent with ducks and geese.

The raising of feathers is too generally overlooked, where such natural advantages exist. When the country was first explored and settled up the water courses were found stocked with wild water fowl, especially in the fall and winter. They have disappeared before the advance of civilization. We still have the water resources and have domestic ducks and geese, and yet, the very men and the sons of the men who hunt wild ducks and geese, and enjoyed one when killed and baked, now pass the lakes and creeks without a thought of their former inhabitants.

The fowls from the wild fowl when captured were carefully saved, and either made into nice broths and pillows, or as a winter food. The waterfowl are the market for feathers is still active, and the price is good, and there is no earthly reason why there should not be a few ducks and geese on every day where one wild one was found twenty years ago.

There is the Pekin duck, a fine large pure white duck with yellow legs and beak, a really beautiful specimen of the water fowl, and one that yields a great lot of soft and pretty feathers at each picking. These ducks should be raised wherever there is a source of water. They can also be raised where there is no large stream or lake, as they thrive nearly as well without it.

There is money in Pekin ducks. They are prolific layers, hardy and rapid growers.

There are several other varieties of domestic ducks, such as the Rouen, Aylesbury (the great English duck), and the Cayuga—the latter very much like the wild mallard species.

In tame geese we have several varieties, the Embden, Toulouse, White China and the common old grey goose, all productive of an abundance of feathers, and all large and hardy.

It is just as easy to grow feathers in the high level of these conditions which are assumed as the basis of all utopias. We should advise the farmers to pay more attention to waterfowl and thereby add another source of profit to the farm.

PROTECTION FOR SHEEP.

Although we believe sheep in small numbers may be allowed to run with cattle while at pasture without injury to them, we most emphatically endorse the idea advanced in the following by the American Sheep Breeder concerning the pen or shed that should be provided for the flock, however small it may be.

The writer says: Sheep should be kept strictly by themselves and without mixing up with any other stock. This is indispensable for safety and success. There should be separate pastures, a separate yard with a pen or shed to it, and supplied with pure water. The pen or shed should be dry and well drained, naturally or artificially that it will never be muddy.

The pen or shed should be so made that it may be sheltered from wind, rain or snow, that is, it should have the front all doors, the upper part hanging so that they may be raised and supported by books, to be let down or opened as may be necessary. The first however, will be very rarely. The lower doors are made to open inwards or outwards, as the lay of the ground makes desirable, but it is better to have them open to the outside.

The doors should alternate with equal parts of the front, so that when they are opened the front may be half open and half shut. It will be very rarely that the lower doors will need to be closed, as there will be sufficient protection afforded by the upper ones, and it is not well even in the worst weather to keep sheep quite shut up.

There should be feed racks around the end and sides of the pen to give ample room for the sheep. These are best made with the fronts sloping a little back to prevent the sheep getting their heads in the racks, and the racks in front should be wide enough for the sheep to get their heads through, so that the wool will be worn off their heads, and so small that they will not get caught between them, and possibly strangled. A sloping back keeps the fodder to the front always.

FATTENING THE CHICKS.

When chicks for market are to be made fat, they should be at least eight weeks old, as too much forcing of young chicks may cause leg weakness or indigestion. Fattening should be done in a week or ten days, and the chicks should be shipped to market just as soon as they are ready. It is not necessary to feed often, but three times a day, and all food not consumed at each meal should be removed after they have eaten. Early in the morning give them a light mess of finely chopped grass, onion-tops, lettuce, or any green food, sprinkled with a corn meal and ground oats, half a pound of corn meal and four ounces of linseed meal. At night give wheat and cracked corn. Between meals scatter a little of millet seed, and give the chicks and let them seek the seeds, which will keep them thrifty. Keep fresh water, charcoal and grit always before them.

A MARTYR.

How a Poor Indian Was Tempted Into Death.

Mrs. Caswell, in "Our Life Among the Iroquois Indians," has given her readers an insight that is almost unique into Indian characteristics and habits. The hunter, the government agent, the missionary, each looks at the Indians from a different point of view, and each observes traits that are perhaps contradictory. The man of God looks neither for gain nor for sport. He seeks the soul of the red man, and he instructs it.

In the original, or perhaps better, the aboriginal state, the Iroquois had certain marked characteristics. As a tribe they were pitiless and cunning; as individuals they were brave and faithful. Mrs. Caswell gives a touching illustration of the noble qualities that have in many instances survived the ignoble influences of border civilization. After such temperate work and months of prayer and patience, a group of young Indians, who had been especially ungracious and wild, came into the mission, and were handed over to give up tobacco and fire-water. To them the taking of the pledge meant the abandonment of all vice, and living a life of purity.

One of these young converts was induced to join a company of white men to go "rafting" on the Allegheny River. The Indians were to be paid in liquor, and soon noticed that the Indian never tasted it.

"Why not?" they asked him. "We belong to a temperance society," was the laconic reply. "We promise not to drink. We keep promise."

The raftsmen laughed him to scorn. "You mean to say you are a miserably redskin how much such a promise is worth!"

These brutal fellows tempted the poor man day and night. They held liquor under his nose; they threw it in his face he would not yield. They then resolved to conquer his will. So one day they took him a glass of whiskey, and when he declined it they pushed him into the river. The Indian swam to the edge of the raft, and begged his raftsmen to save him from drowning. "Yes," was the reply, "if you will drink the whiskey."

The Indian shook his head. "We no break promise," he said. "We no break promise," he said. "We no break promise," he said.

Then the brute unloosed his fingers for the last time. The Indian sank, and rose no more.

The young convert was as much a martyr to the truth in this nineteenth century as any one of the famous Christians in the third. He was faithful unto death.

Well, Johnnie, said the visitor, I suppose you'll begin going to school very soon.

Yes, do you like going to school? Yes, it's staying there after I get there that I don't like.

A STRANGE DREAM.

A man arrested in London on a charge of attempting to commit suicide said he had no intention of killing himself, but he had a dream in which he thought he was cutting his throat, and woke up to find that he was really backing his neck with a carving knife.

AN EASTERN MAN'S VIEW.

ROSSLAND THE GREATEST MINING CAMP IN THE WORLD.

Thousands of Prospectors Working in the District—Wild Cat Schemes May Easily be Avoided—Characteristics of the Construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

Mr. J. F. McCrae, of Montreal, has just returned from a visit to Rossland, B.C., where he spent five weeks in a careful examination of all the principal mining properties in the district. The object of his trip was to inspect the mines and to his judgment make investments for a number of capitalists in Montreal. He has returned more than satisfied that the mineral resources of that great western region have not been over valued, and that the wealth latent in the soil will assuredly place Canada in the front rank of gold producing countries.

In reply to a few leading questions Mr. McCrae said that he considered Rossland the greatest mining camp in the world—not, indeed, in point of population, but from the number and the richness of its properties. So assured was its position already that the great number of schemes which were being devised by irresponsible persons to delude the public could not injure even its immediate future. He had been forced to this view of the matter after a thorough examination of all the important mines now being developed, and his opinion had received the strongest kind of confirmation in the expressed opinions as well as the practical action of such widely known men as Mr. Durant and Mr. Callahan, the latter of whom has had a vast experience as a mining expert in South Africa and the United States, and who, on his first visit to Rossland, commented on the fact that who now regards it as unequalled in the world. "The camp is all right," said Mr. McCrae with emphasis. "There are any number of good opportunities there for intelligent and energetic men, and it is to be hoped that the people of Canada will not allow all this natural wealth of their own country to be absorbed by people from other lands."

RAILWAY FACILITIES WANTED.

The residents of that whole country, Mr. McCrae said, were clamoring for the immediate construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. This road was recognized as vitally necessary to the progress, not only of trail, but also of the entire region adjacent to the immediate future of the Boundary country, which was being rapidly developed and from which supplies of excellent timber were being cut and exported. The road was being rapidly brought for assay, was also largely dependent on its construction. For the want of such a channel of communication the people of the Dominion, too, the people in the whole mining region were paying an immense tribute to the United States for their daily necessities, and the people of the provisions of every kind came in by way of Spokane and the prices were greatly in excess of what they should have been. The road through Crow's Nest Pass much of what now comes from the States would be sent from our own country, and the people of the Dominion would be saved the expense of \$12 per ton, and shortly before in Rossland it had been as high as \$10 per ton. There was considerable grumbling in the Dominion about the rates on the C.P.R., which were regarded as altogether too high. He thought the road should be owned and operated by the Dominion, and the rates should carry to be taken by American lines.

Speaking of the camp itself Mr. McCrae said that the new camp now about a dozen miles shipping, but only two or three extensively so. In all claims held by responsible people it had been proved by the fact that the road had been developed and the prices were the richer the ore became.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

When asked if all the companies professing to do business were reliable, Mr. McCrae said that he was not sure, but he thought that the claims had been stocked rather heavily. Many irresponsible people were coming in and buying up small claims, and the result was that the people who had been working the claims for years were being driven out of business. He thought that the people who were working the claims should be careful to invest only in those properties on which proper proof had been made, and then to be being done. It would be said, perhaps, that stock in these mines had gone up and that those who had failed to invest in the time of their lack of confidence. This was true enough, but he considered it better for them to invest in a safe property and the conditions of which showed that it could not fail to increase in value than in a property the worth of which was purely speculative, if, indeed, the honest intentions of its promoters were not to be called into question. The reason, he said, why the stocks of wild cat mines sold at all was because the brokers got more commission on such sales than on those where safety were unquestioned, and accordingly there was a strong temptation to sell.

BUSINESS FLOURISHING.

The town of Rossland itself was improving rapidly and property was quickly increasing in value. All who were in legitimate business were prospering. There were of course a large number in the town who were living by their wits, but this was unavoidable in every place of the kind. Mr. McCrae said that Rossland was being rapidly started out and there were scattered throughout the entire gold mining region probably several thousand prospectors.

In reply to a question whether the quotations of stocks were the same in Rossland as in Toronto, Mr. McCrae said there was no difference whatever. There were isolated instances where individuals who had become involved had lost their money, but this was no more than the usual experience of the world, and did not apply to the town of Rossland.

Mr. McCrae said that the people in Toronto and the east who had never had any previous experience of mining enterprise could hardly comprehend the

condition of affairs in the camp at Rossland or understand what an insupportable load had in that country. He expressed the opinion that there would be more development in Canada in the next seven years than there has been in the last twenty. These mines, he believed, would be the means of making all lines of business flourish and bring a period of unexampled prosperity to the country.

MY FINANCIAL CAREER.

When I go into a bank I get nervous. The clerks make me nervous; the wickets make me nervous; the sight of the money makes me nervous. The moment I cross the threshold of a bank, I am a hesitating jay. If I attempt to transact business there, I become an irresponsible idiot. I knew this beforehand, but my salary had been raised to twenty-two dollars a month, and I felt that the bank was the only place for it. So I stumbled in and looked timidly around at the clerks. An idea came into my mind, and I opened an account must needs consult the manager. I went up to a wicket marked "Cashier." The cashier was a tall, cool fellow. The very sight of him unnerved me. My voice was sepulchral.

"Can I see the manager?" I said, and added, solemnly, "alone."

"I don't know why I said 'alone,'" said the cashier, and he fetched him.

The manager was a grave calm man. I held my twenty-two dollars clutched in a crumpled ball in my pocket. "Are you the manager?" I asked. Heaven knows I didn't doubt it.

"Yes," he said.

"Can I see you?" I asked, "alone?" I didn't want to say "alone" again, but without it the thing seemed self-evident. The manager looked at me in some alarm. He felt that I had a awful secret to reveal.

"Come in here," he said, and he led the way to a private room.

He turned the key in the lock. "We are safe from interruption here," he said, "sit down."

We both sat down and looked at one another. I found no voice to speak.

"You are the detective, I presume?" he said.

He had gathered from my mysterious manner that I was a detective. I knew what he was thinking, and it made me wary.

"No," I said. "To tell the truth, I went on as if I had been prompted to do so. I told the money and I intended to keep all my money in this bank."

The manager looked relieved, but still serious. He concluded now that I was a son of a gun, or a young Goud.

"A large account, I suppose?" he said. "I don't know," I whispered, "I propose to deposit twenty-two dollars now, and ten dollars a month regularly."

The manager got up and opened the door and called to the cashier. "Mr. Montgomery," he said, "this gentleman is opening an account; he will deposit twenty-two dollars."

I rose. A big iron door stood open at the side of the room.

"Good-morning," I said, and stepped into the hall through Crow's Nest.

"Come out," said the manager, coldly, and showed me the other way.

I went up to the cashier's wicket and posed it to deposit money at him with a quick convulsive movement, as if I were doing a conjuring trick. My face was ghastly pale.

"Here, now, deposit it," he said. "The tone of the words seemed to mean 'let us do this painful thing while the fit is on us.' I took the money and handed it to another clerk. He made me write the sum on a slip of paper and sign my name in a book. I no longer knew what I was doing. The clerk said, 'Here are my eyes.' 'Is it deposited?' I asked, in a hollow, vibrating voice."

"It is," said the cashier.

"Then I want to draw out two dollars of it, for present use. Some one gave me a check, but I don't know how to cash it. I wrote the clerk to write it out. The people in the bank had the impression that I was an invalid, and he began telling me how to write it out. The people in the bank had the impression that I was an invalid, and he began telling me how to write it out. The people in the bank had the impression that I was an invalid, and he began telling me how to write it out."

"What are you drawing it all out for?" he asked, in surprise.

"I don't know," I said. "I had written twenty-two dollars instead of two dollars. I was too far gone to reason at all. I had a faint idea of the thing. All the clerks had stopped writing to look at me. Reckless with misery, I made a plunge."

"You've the whole thing," he said. "You withdraw your money from the bank?"

"Every penny of it," I said. "You're not going to deposit any more?" said the clerk, astonished.

"Never."

An idiotic hope struck me that they might do something had insulted me while I was writing the check and that I had changed my mind. I made out a wretched attempt to look like a man with a faintly quick temper. The clerk prepared to pay the money.

"How will you have it?" he asked. "What?"

"Oh! I caught his meaning, and answered without even trying to think. 'In twenties.' He gave me a twenty-dollar note. And the two?" he asked, dryly.

"In tens," I said. He gave it to me, and I rushed out. As the big door swung behind me I caught the echo of a roar of laughter that went up to the ceiling of the bank. Since then I thank no more. I keep my money in cash in my trousers pocket, and my savings in gold in a sock.

SIBERIA'S FERTILITY.

Siberia is one of the finest undeveloped countries in the world, and it is really difficult to exaggerate the enormous wealth of this gigantic region. The soil is of almost inexhaustible fertility, and the crops are magnificent. There is hardly any limit to the production of the various crops. The people have but an imperfect idea of the immensity of their natural wealth, and other people outside of Russia cannot realize it at all. Siberia is a land of being a region of desolation and of death is a Northern Australia, with large rivers more extensive forests, and mineral wealth not inferior to that of the island.

ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

HOW THE UNITED STATES CHOOSE THEIR CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

Regular and Extraordinary Methods of Appointing a Ruler for a Country—A College of Electors.

The people of the great United States have elected their President for the next four years, which they do by electing electors. The system is a peculiar one, and foreigners understand it with difficulty. In most of the States for more than a quarter of a century after the establishment of the Government Presidential electors were appointed by State legislatures. One State, South Carolina, continued this practice down to the outbreak of the civil war. At present any State that wishes to do so may choose its Presidential electors in this manner, the constitution of the United States providing that each State shall appoint, in such a manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the number of Senators and representatives in which the State may be entitled in Congress.

The constitution required that the day on which the electors are chosen shall be the same throughout the United States. The Electoral College is a somewhat complicated affair. It is composed of one elector for each Senator in Congress, and one for each representative in the House of Representatives. The electors chosen in November must meet, not at Washington, as many suppose, but in the purpose of the constitution, on the second Monday of January next, and vote for district ballots for President and Vice-President. A certificate of the results of their vote must be sent to the President of the Senate at Washington, and the law requires Congress to be in Session on the second Wednesday in February to open the returns.

AND COUNT THE BALLOTS.

The persons having a majority of the whole number of votes are declared elected. But in case no person has a majority of electors, the House of Representatives must proceed to the election of a President from among the three persons who may have received the greatest number of votes for the office in the electoral college. But here the complication arises in that the President of the House the vote must be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum of the House is required, and a majority of two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. The House may adjourn for not more than a week, and if it cannot agree on a time in the history of Congress when the House being called upon.

TO ELECT A PRESIDENT.

more than one-third of the States would be represented by the electors, and the candidate about to be elected, and that they could defeat his election by electing themselves. In electing the President, the House of Representatives must be divided and unable to agree as to how the vote shall be cast. The House might also be divided among the parties that a majority of the States might be secured for any one candidate and there would not be any election.

SMOKING IN HER CLOADE.

Ada Parker, Aged Four, Loves a Pipe of Cigar Better Than Her Mother.

Ada Parker is only four years old, but she is an inveterate smoker. Her young parents live in East Ferry, St. Lawrence, N.Y. Ada puffs a pipe, cigarette, or cigar just like a man. It is a common thing to see her in the street with a short briar pipe in her mouth, and she puffs it. She drops into a shoemaker's shop and when one of the cobblers says to her, "Ada, Ada, has a companion, Gus Pike, a boy of five, who smokes and chews tobacco. He lives in the same house as she does. The children are inseparable. Ada steals her father's pipe from the kitchen mantel at every opportunity so that she and Gus can have a smoke in the yard. Although carefully watched by her mother she manages to get the pipe and a supply of tobacco daily.

When a reporter visited the Parker apartments the other day Ada was standing in front of the stove with a briar pipe in her mouth. She puffed a piece of paper, thrust it into the stove until it blazed up, and then she lit her pipe and began to puff out smoke. Gus Pike was sitting on a rocking chair near by. Ada was comfortably dressed in a blue and white dress, with a blue and white bow in her hair. She had a very stout body for a child of her years.

While her mother was talking Ada claimed on a chair to get tobacco from a box on the mantel. Mrs. Parker took her from the chair and the child dropped her head and began to cry. She was evidently wanted to show that a woman who keeps a cigar and a pipe near the Parker fire, and that Ada used that cigar to get tobacco, but none were ever said to her. The woman scolded her, and now Ada has the pipe whenever she needs the pipe.

"We thought it was cunning as a cat, but we do not think so now. She has a little boy smoke a pipe, and she has the tobacco, no matter what she hides it. Of late she takes a pipe in her mouth and walks about the house, and her mother says she is enjoying as much as if it were a pipe. The pipe will soon be cured of the habit."

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"And what is writ, is writ—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1897.

THE SCHOOL SETTLEMENT.

We have endeavored to keep our readers posted on the different phases of the school question as it was flogged from pillar to post. The Conservatives used it prior to and during the last election and the result is well known to all. The last battle was fought in Cornwall, a recognized Catholic constituency, and the supporter of national schools was elected by a large majority, where a Conservative was returned last June. The settlement was laid before the electors from the Conservative standpoint by Messrs. Foster and Caron, assisted through the press by Archbishop Langevin. On one occasion a divine of Moose Jaw in the course of his remarks said: "God forbid that my highest aim should be to make Presbyterians; I would, however, like to make Christians." We would commend this utterance to the Foster-Caron-Langevin combination, and would like to ask if their highest aim is to make Christians, or would they like to have us all Catholics and Tories.

THE TIMES is not a believer in separate schools, and notwithstanding the statement made by the Conservatives that the question was used by the Liberals for political purposes, they evidently succeeded, and the action of Conservatives now in attempting to discredit the settlement is in about as poor taste as their bulldozing methods adopted before the election.

An "excursion rate" war is now on between the C. P. R. and American roads. Of course it is only the people of competing points that get the benefit. If any loss arises, the unfortunate subjects of monopoly must make it up in some way.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, whose wife died about a year ago, is to marry Miss Susie Mangram, of New York. The fact that the noted preacher is seventy years of age should lend hope and encouragement to prairie bachelors. The prospective bride is a young lady of thirty summers.

Because Catholic electors prefer peace with honor before an agitation of hopeless bitterness, certain Tory papers, among them the Winnipeg *Nor. Wester* which would rather have Tupper and Strife than Laurier and Contentment, now turn to insulting the Catholics. The *Nor. Wester* says: "It is said that 'eels like being skinned; and coupling the results of Cornwall and Saskatchewan, Conservatives may be pardoned if they suspect that eels are not peculiar in that respect.'"

The rejoicings of Spain and the Spanish part of Cuba over the death of Antonio Maceo are an involuntary tribute to the greatness of the man. A mulatto by birth but a gentleman by fortune and education, he displayed during the last few months of his life a military capacity which greatly worried the whole Spanish nation, while it simply paralyzed the Spanish army. It seems quite probable that his work of guerrilla warfare will be carried on by others, and that Spain's rejoicings are at least quite premature.

The world's wheat crop is short this year in Russia, India, Australia and Argentina at once. The net decrease is only about 150,000,000, but it is all outside of this continent, and most of it is in the exporting lands. Russia is short 80,000,000 bushels, the Balkan lands 50,000,000 and India has a half crop, Argentina a third and Australia none.

The Commercial is solicitous for a reduction of the fruit tariff, for the benefit of the west. But as a matter of fact the tariff cuts no figure as compared with the freight rates. It took last season, \$1.80 per bushel to land Regina apples that cost only 90 cents a barrel. Ontario and British Columbia are quite capable of supplying the North-West with cheap fruit. The problem is how to get it here.

Mineral oil is reported to have been found near Vancouver. The owner of the claim is not wealthy and is waiting for some one to come along with a diamond drill and prospect on shares. He is afraid if he talks too loud about the petroleum that the Standard Oil people will hear him and he will be lost. Black oil in the vicinity has been found floating down the creek, and when set fire to it burns fiercely.—*Ec.*

The Manitoba Government has issued a crop bulletin, in which it is stated: "The estimated yield of all kinds, as given in the August bulletin, has not been realized. Crops were lighter on the ground, less straw and heads not so well filled as was expected on the 1st of August." The average yield of wheat is given at 13.34 bushels per acre, though quality is quoted as good. There was a great development of the dairy industry.

According to Mexican advices, Britain has seized Clarion Island, a bleak rock off the coast of Mexico, and will use it as a coaling station. Britain, by the way, has a peculiar faculty of taking hold of bleak rocks and uninhabited islands and such like places and fixing them up so that they become a source of envy to other nations. Malta for instance. Then there's that bleak rock Gibraltar. It was not much when Britain took hold of it. It's a great faculty to know a good thing with its every day clothes on.

In regard to the question of Indian education, the difficulty is not in educating the young Indians, but in making them useful citizens after they have been educated. Some of those who have studied the matter say that the young Indians soon lapse into their old ways after they have returned to their people. This is what might be expected. If the young people could be settled in colonies by themselves, or placed out among the whites, no doubt good results would be obtained from them. The idea of sending them back to the reserves is probable that they will gradually exercise a civilizing influence on their savage neighbors, and thus in time bring the entire Indian population to a fair state of civilization.

It is also probable that under such surroundings, very few of them will be able to make much use of their education. We cannot expect more from the Indian children than from the whites, and very few white children would become useful members of society under such circumstances.—*Commercial.*

In replying to the query, "Does not luck sometimes play a good part in a man's success?" Edward L. Box writes: "Never. Henry Ward Beecher answered this question once for all when he said: 'No man in this world prospers by luck, unless it be the luck of getting up early, working hard, and maintaining honor and integrity.' What so often seems to many young men, on the surface, as being luck in a man's career, is nothing more than hard work done at some special time. The idea that luck is a factor in a man's success has ruined thousands; it has never helped a single person. A fortunate chance came to a young man sometimes just at the right moment. And that some people call luck. But that chance was given him because he had at some time demonstrated the fact that he was the right man for the chance. That is the only luck there is. Work hard, demonstrate your ability, and show to others that if an opportunity comes within your grasp you are able to use it."

R. BOGUE

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Skates! Skates! R. BOGUE.

Among numerous letters of regret read at the banquet tendered Hon. Mr. Sifton at Winnipeg, was a somewhat lengthy one from Lieut. Governor Mackintosh. This is the comment of the *Nor. Wester* upon it: "It is very kind of Gov. Mackintosh to give Mr. Sifton a certificate of character, particularly as to his integrity. Let us hope Mr. Sifton is as grateful as he is 'able' and 'honest,' and will remember the obligation when he comes to investigate the Territorial Exhibition accounts and one or two other little matters it is understood he will enquire into."

Hon. T. M. Daly, late Minister of Interior, visited England on his retirement from office, in the capacity of an immigration commissioner, and he has issued his report. The all-wise *Free Press* has decided on a perusal of the report that "The methods themselves (regarding immigration) are not so much at fault; the trouble is we do not make the best use of them." In other words we should continue paying money, as we have been paying it, but should pay more of it. It is only natural that given even Mr. Daly the opportunity to defend his methods which this commission and report give him, and he would be a poor lawyer indeed if he could not make something of a defence, at least to the mind of the *Free Press* whose pet he was. But the question is easily decided: If an expenditure of \$150,000 a year for ten years results in nothing, what would be the result of double the expenditure for a like term. A straight answer to this problem should settle the question of the necessity for a change of methods.—*Edmonton Bulletin.*

It is notably representative Catholic papers in Quebec which recognize the fairness of the school settlement. The *Freeman*, a Catholic journal published at Kingston, Ont., says, under heading "Unmitigated Madness": "A small but rather noisy band of Tories—Tories first and Catholics at a very pronounced and painfully long interval—declare it their purpose to keep the Manitoba school question in Dominion politics. In Dominion politics the question cannot be kept without grave and lasting injury to the minority of Manitoba. The Tory fanatics are not, however, for the minority, their sole purpose being to embarrass, and if possible destroy the Laurier Government. They may menace, but they can neither embarrass nor destroy the administration. This, however, they can do—they can make the minority more and more odious in the sight of the majority. The case is out of Dominion politics. It could be reintroduced into the Federal arena only by the unanimous consent of the Conservative party from all the provinces, especially from Ontario. It is, we declare, a case of unmitigated madness not to make use of such advantages as the settlement concedes to the minority, with a view of bettering their condition, and placing them on the same footing of equality with all other classes of their fellow subjects. We want to see the Catholics of Manitoba get all that can be obtained for their benefit, but we are decidedly opposed to their being used by factionists for the benefit of a faction that is responsible for whatsover loss they have sustained and suffering they have endured."

Mr. Justin McCarthy is about to write for publication in the *Outlook* a series of papers entitled, "The Story of Gladstone's Life," and, at the request of the editor, he contributes to a recent number of that journal "An Autobiography in Little" of himself. It is humorously written, as one might expect, and is in itself a good example of a difficult and delicate task charmingly performed. Mr. McCarthy tells modestly and without a whine of the great sacrifice he was forced to make by going into Parliament to the detriment of his literary work and the destruction of his popularity; but the experience he gained there is what fits him to write a sketch of Mr. Gladstone, with whom he became very intimate and of whom he is an enthusiastic admirer. "It is one of the triumphs of life to have known such a man," he says, "and to have been permitted to understand his high, unselfish, noble, hopeful nature. Mr. McCarthy's 'story' of him will be read with great interest throughout both the United States and Canada, for Mr. Gladstone's name is a household word in both lands.

Calgary Herald: The most striking sentence in the speech of the Minister of the Interior at Moosomin the other night was his declaration that during his tenure of office "instead of the Department running the Minister, the Minister would run the Department." This was the course recommended to him by the Herald at the time of his appointment, and it is pleasant to see that he has so soon seen the wisdom of its adoption. The greatest benefit which Mr. Sifton can confer on the settlers of this country is to protect them from the influence of bureau energy. The evil effects of the system of government by bureaucrats were apparent to Sir John A. Macdonald, who strove as far as he could to govern the West according to Western ideas. His policy was to transfer as far as possible the administration of affairs relating to land to Winnipeg, and to give a good deal of discretion to the land agents in the West. The policy has, however, been practically reserved since Sir John's death. Even during his short tenure of office as Minister of Interior, Hon. Hugh John Macdonald showed that he too recognized the evil and was prepared to follow in his father's footsteps. Mr. Sifton has a splendid chance to prove himself the right man in the right place if he will put his shoulder to the wheel and give his personal supervision to the matters over which he is presumed to have control. The settler in the North West should not be hampered in any way by red tape, nor be compelled to become the abject slave of any permanent official in order to obtain his rights. Mr. Sifton has, we believe, the ability to do the work which has been assigned to him. He has by no means an easy task before him, but if he will only approach it with energy and determination, he will undoubtedly succeed in raising the Department of Interior from its present unenviable condition, and make it what it should be, the branch of government where every settler may be sure of obtaining justice, speedily and without fear of favor, and where the rapid development of the North West will be the first and foremost consideration.

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evening at 7. Special services during Ad-
vent and Lent on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.
All seats free. All persons invited and
welcome. Books provided.

NO MORE MONOPOLY.

Regina Business Men Discuss the
Crow's Nest Pass Railway and
C.P.R. Freight Rates.

A public meeting of the citizens of
Regina was called by Mayor Eddy on
Tuesday Dec. 11th, for the purpose
of discussing the Crow's Nest Pass
Railway.

The meeting was well attended and
considerable discussion took place. The
following resolution proposed by Mr.
J. K. McInnis and T. R. H. Williams
was passed unanimously:

Whereas the Crow's Nest Pass is
the only available rail pass through
the Rocky Mountains in Canadian
territory south of the C. P. R.; and
whereas it is desirable that railway
competition should be encouraged and
promoted; therefore be it resolved, that
the proposed Crow's Nest Pass Railway
should be built as a government rail-
way, or if that be impracticable, by a
private company other than the C. P. R.
Co., with a guarantee of running pow-
ers to other rails through the Pass,
and proper safeguards as to the regu-
lation of rates and the perpetua-
tion of unrestricted competition.

Whereas we consider that the
railway charged by the Canadian Pacific
Ry. Co. is excessive and of criminal
nature and that the development and
success of the North West Territory
is thereby seriously retarded;
therefore be it resolved, that the
Government of Canada be authorized
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The Queen's Christmas Gifts.

It is quite impossible to form any
idea of the value of the presents made
by the Queen or given to her," writes
Lady Jocelyn in an article on "What
Christmas Means to Queen Victoria,"
in the December *Ladies Home Journal*.
In some cases, when her gifts consist
of Indian shawls, jewelry and the like,
they are valuable because they are
unique, but the presents she gives to
her family, or in turn receives from
them, are not expensive. The Royal
purse is not an inexhaustible one, and
the claims on it are enormous, so that
the presents given by Royal people
must always be regarded in the light of
souvenirs and not as costly gifts. The
Queen's children are not rich, and are
not able to afford expensive presents so
we may consider the value of all Royal
gifts from the sentimental, not the com-
mercial point of view, and it is the
pleasantest as well as most touching
aspect of it that simplicity and
depth of the family affection, which is
neither nourished nor fostered by any
feeling of greed or expectation, but
which is as simple and genuine as that
of the poorest subject of our great
Queen.

The Girls and the Prince.

When the Prince of Wales was in
America, in 1890, he was a young man
of nineteen and unmarried. Naturally
the American girls were deeply in-
terested in him, and a period of the
most romantic excitement ensued in all
the cities. Every salubrious to dance
with the young Prince was resorted to,
and members of his party were invited
to arrange a waltz with the Heir Ap-
parent; the most unusual expedients
were resorted to by girls. His bag-
gage was kissed as it was put aboard the
cars, and when he left a hotel room
women would rush in and carry away
in bottles the water in which he had
washed his face. Church people forgot
themselves and stood on the cushions
of the pews in order to see the Royal
visitor. On every hand it was a scene
of excitement and balls, dinners, fetes
and receptions ruled. One of the
Prince's party was Stephen Fiske,
the journalist, who was delegated by the
elder James Gordon Bennett, of *The
New York Herald*, to remain with the
Prince while he was in America.
Naturally, Mr. Fiske saw all the inci-
dents of His Royal Highness' tour.
Taking a liking to the American
journalist, the young Prince saw that
he was present upon all occasions.
Now Mr. Fiske has written out the
whole story, and it will form the
January installment of *The Ladies
Home Journal* series of "Great Per-
sonal Events." Illustrations of some
of the great scenes have been made
and these will be given with the article
in the January *Journal*.

An Offensive Disease.

The disease we refer to is popularly
known as swelled head. Some people
call it big head.

Physically considered, the head of a
man who has this disease is not usually
large. Indeed it is generally beneath
the average size. His egotism, self-
conceit, self-consciousness, self-asser-
tiveness, however, are abnormally
large. The brain is often small, but
the ego is colossal.

The symptoms of swelled head are
well marked. You never need to make
a scientific diagnosis to find them.
They are on the surface. In fact the
symptoms generally thrust themselves
upon you and you cannot help seeing
them even when you do not want to see
them. In bad cases they are as palp-
able as a mountain.

The superintendent of one of our
meane asylums was once badgered in
the witness box by a lawyer, who in-
sisted upon making the great specialist
give one symptom that was present in
all cases of insanity. The superintendent
shook that there are many sym-
ptoms and that they differ in different
persons. The lawyer persisted in de-
manding one symptom. Well, said the
superintendent, if there is one sym-
ptom more prevalent than any other, I
should say it is the habit of asking
foolish questions.

If we were put in the witness box
and asked to give one symptom of
swelled head, present in almost every
case, we should say egotism. If a man
talks continually about what "I" did
—heavens emphasis on "I"—what "I"
said, what "I" am doing, and what
"I" intend to do, you may safely con-
clude that his head is badly swelled.
In fact there is no surer symptom of
swelled head than continually talking
about oneself.

Self-assertion, self-conceit, self-con-
sciousness, arrogance, assurance, are all
symptoms of swelled head.

The pride that apex humility is a
symptom.
Swelled head is not confined to any
class of humanity. It is found among
all men, though it may prevail more in
some cases than in others and more in
youth than in advanced years.

The per centage of swelled heads is
said to be larger among schoolmasters
and clergymen than among any other
class. Quite likely that is true. If
men are placed in a position in which
they can talk by the hour without be-
ing contradicted or even questioned,
their heads are very likely to swell.

Students are often said to be sorely

afflicted with head swelling. We
doubt very much if the disease prevails
to any considerable extent among real
students. A young man attending
college is not necessarily a student.
We happen to know a considerable
number of young men who really did
study and who won high honors in arts,
in law and in medicine, and there is
not a single case of swelled head
amongst them. We have the pleasure
of knowing several young ladies who
took brilliant university courses and
they are as far as possible removed
from swelled head.

The brilliant students of our college
days—such men as Munro Gibson,
John Campbell, Thomas Moss and
others—had no symptoms of head
swelling. Perhaps Tom Moss, as we
used to call him, was the brightest man
ever raised in Ontario, and he was as
modest and kindly as the wisest of
men. Real students are seldom afflicted
with head swelling.

The men at college who do not study
are as a rule the men whose heads are
badly swelled. Get a fellow at the
Divinity Hall who doggers his exami-
nations or fails in them, who elips his
sessions and tries to shorten his course
but who is popular on the field, and
you may possibly find an aggravated
case of swelled head.

Perhaps no class of men are so terribly
afflicted with swelled head as travelling
evangelists. Given the delusion that
you alone can preach the gospel, that
you have a monopoly of converting
power, and add to these delusions the
intoxication that comes to such people
from addressing crowds, and you have
nine times out of ten a most odious
and offensive case of swelled head.

It is saddening to think that swelled
heads are so often associated with loud
professions to superior piety. One of
the most offensive cases of swelled
head ever seen in Canada was that of
a man who posed as a specialist in
"holiness" and foreign missions. So
odious was that man's egotism that it
was painful for a modest man to as-
sociate with him in such ordinary mat-
ters as arranging the programme for a
public meeting.

Clerical swelled heads are too com-
mon. If there was less of it, perhaps
it would not be so difficult to raise
money for augmentation and other use-
ful schemes.

Success at the beginning of any
course in life is likely to cause more or
less swelling in the upper story. The
first successful speech, the first success
in the pulpit, the first article that was
not put in the waste basket, the first
success at the polls, first success in any
line should be closely watched.

In a great majority of cases swelled
head may be cured or at least mitigated.
Increased knowledge, increased ex-
perience, increased grace, sanctified
affection and hard knocks from rivals
are among the best remedies for big
heads.

Some cases are absolutely incurable.
If a man has big head at fifty you may
say incurable after his name.

A youth who "writes for the weekly
papers" is very likely to have big
head.

We have known some violent cases
of swelled head among farmers.
We had a few more things to say
about big head, but time is up—Knox
on in *The Canada Presbyterian*.

A Great Chance to Make Money.

I want to tell you of my wonderful success.
Being a poor girl and needing money badly,
I tried the Dish Washer business and have
cleared \$200 every month. It is more money
than I ever had before and I can't help
telling you about it, for I believe any person
can do as well as I have if they only try.
Dish Washers sell on sight; every body
wants one. The Mount City Dish Washer
Co., St. Louis, Mo., will give you all neces-
sary instructions, so you can begin work at
once. The Dish Washer does splendid work;
as well as I have if they only try. Dish
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HICKORY NUTS.

BY BONNIE MACK.

Author of "Her Wish Accomplished," etc.

"Well, I do declare! Just look at this, Phill!"

"What have you got now? Some more millinery bills a yard long?" and Phill took the slip of paper from his wife's outstretched hand.

"Where's our whirlwind coming, eh?" as he glanced at the first lines. "And to stay for a couple of weeks. Well, my dear, leave me out of your programme all your plain. Just provide her with an escort who has more time on his hands than your devoted spouse, for I distinctly say I will not be dragged here and there just when my busy season is commencing."

And getting up from the breakfast table Mr. Dewart, with a very polite bow returned the letter. But as he was turned to leave the room to get his hat and coat he noticed a frown on the dear face and a puckering of the pretty lips.

"Never mind, Chris," he called back. "Get Jack to help you out." And the next minute he was at the hall door, but as quick as he was Chris was after him, shaking her plump fist at him, she shouted as he ran down the steps. "I'll be even with you, sir. We can get along without you."

And as Mrs. Dewart slowly returned to the breakfast room, she was already evolving a plan by which she could get her brother Jack to emerge from his study to help her entertain her expected visitor without having to call on Phill.

"I've got it," she exclaimed as she turned and fairly flew up the broad stairway to her boudoir.

The next minute she was seated at her desk writing as if she were expected to have so many words to the minute.

When she had finished three pages she sat back and a content smile beamed from her bright brown eyes.

"It will be original anyway," she laughed as she looked at her closely written pages, "and if I don't get them together it won't be my fault. Who knows," she continued, unconsciously speaking aloud, "something might come of it, and I don't believe I would be sorry. She is a sweet girl."

"Who is a sweet girl?" came in a masculine voice from the curtained doorway.

"You horrid creature," exclaimed Chris, starting from her chair with rather a guilty flush, as her brother Jack stepped into the room and stood before her. "You scared the wits out of me. I am answering Stacy Marcroft's letter, and I was just remarking to myself that she was a sweet girl and so she is."

"Oh, no! I don't think you do either. You were in South Africa or some other outlandish place when she was last here. But Jack she is just the loveliest girl you ever saw, and she is coming to spend a couple of weeks with us, so I want you to help me entertain her. Mind now, you'll have to leave these establishing books and charts and all the rest of the paraphernalia, and bestow on us the extreme pleasure of your company. Won't you, now, like a good girl?"

Jack turned on his heel and looked out the window. "Really, sis, don't think you are asking a great deal. You remember how I have just got back from my holiday and my time is rather precious, as I spent a week in the country than I intended. But if you want me, you and Phill can get along without me."

"All right," cried Chris, with a frown deepened and dark. "You will oblige me by returning to your duties and you can dive down and explore and remember this, I will not ever condescend to ask you to accompany us to a single place," and with mock ceremony she raised the curtain for him to pass.

"Now look here, Chris," exclaimed her brother, "don't be annoyed. You must know that my time is too precious just now to spend it in pleasure seeking. But read me a box of the best that it will be a match."

Chris immediately wheeled Stacy off to introduce her to a young lawyer who was six feet two, comely, very favorably by Mr. Worthington's impression.

Jack stood for a moment looking at the young man, and then he turned and making himself agreeable to his sister's guests.

"Come along," suddenly cried Phill, and the young people trooped to the left side of the house, where the library and breakfast room were through into one.

As they passed through the door each lady was presented with a dainty nut packet having a spray of flowers painted by the hostess, and each gentleman received an exquisite boutonniere.

Two rows of tables extended on either side of the room, and on each was an ornamental bowl filled with flowers, each bowl containing flowers of a different color.

Then followed a lively time when they were told to choose their partners and table according to their flowers.

Chris was jubilant as she noticed Jack as jolly as any one of them looking for his partner.

"I think I've got one foot out of this den," she laughed, when she saw him turn to Stacy and eagerly examine her pick.

Miss Marcroft laughed saucily up at him as a brilliant little brunette in pink and white, and she was looking at him as he turned Jack just caught sight of Mr. Willer, the young lawyer, presenting his arm to Stacy.

When all the guests were seated, a basket filled with hickory nuts was placed on each table and beside each basket a small block of marble.

And the ladies, Mr. Dewart wanted the hammers and the ladies enjoyed the fun at the expense of some of the young fellows in their selection of a hammer.

One had brought a mallet, which Phill replaced with a tack-hammer. Jack having secured the only other one in the toolshed.

Phill then explained that each basket contained the same amount of nuts, and one hour and fifteen minutes was the in-

production of a song which brought her husband quick to his side, and soon his rich baritone voice rang out clear and strong.

When the last note died away, Chris clasped her hand, saying she had heard him sing so splendidly, and declared he must sing that at her Thanksgiving party.

"Party!" exclaimed Phill. "That's the first I heard of it. Oh," with a laugh. "I forgot Miss Marcroft is coming, and that means parties, operas, etc., without giving a fellow a chance to recover from the last one. But what about this particular party, little one?"

Well, you know, Phill, you said this morning you would not help me to entertain Stacy, and I set my wits going to find a way to bring Jack out of his den, so out of this den I intend to bring him, and I will give a party on the evening before Thanksgiving to start the ball rolling.

And Phill threw himself into a great easy chair beside the glowing hearth and rather nettled his wife with his boisterous laughter.

"And so you intend to entrap Jack because I refuse to be entrapped. I'm afraid the fates are against you this time, Chris. You might as well dry up your wits, for you would not help me to entrap Jack, as long as he has the hickory-nut fever. He has a year's good hard work ahead of him. You'd better try some of the boys who have nothing else to do, my dear."

Chris answered with a roughish look. "He won't be the first man to exchange his studies for the smiles of a pretty girl."

And it was her turn to laugh as Phill shook his shoulders muttering something about "foolish and folly and frogs."

But Chris was in too good a humor to-night to start a quibble, and pretending she did not fancy the contest, "Now, I know my little lord and master you give me very little credit for management in business affairs, but my name is Chris, and I care for it. I don't care if I don't bring Jack and Stacy together."

Phill was amused at her determination and not thinking for a moment she would succeed, told her if Jack presented himself more than five times at any of her social functions, he would purchase that "dove of a bonnet" she had been talking about last week.

"All right, sir, you may order it to-morrow for a couple, every one in the room, except, perhaps, Stacy, knew how anxious Miss Villiers was to throw herself and her thousands into Mr. Worthington's arms."

But that young man had quietly ignored her, till this evening, and really, he was quite agreeable, so much so, that he had been planning to leave her plan falling through. But, happening to turn rather quickly, she just heard a glimpse of Stacy, shaking her head, but she merely told him to provide himself with a hammer and he would see, and as he promised to be on hand with some kind of a nut cracker, she congratulated herself on the success of her first move.

Wednesday came, and so did Miss Marcroft, the nuts having arrived safely the evening before.

Mrs. Dewart greeted her friend with a warm and affectionate welcome, and on reaching home, insisted on her going to her room till dinner in spite of that young lady's remonstrances.

And so anxious was she for Stacy to see Miss Marcroft, that she was not even waiting to introduce her to Jack, who was in the lower hall, apparently on his way out.

"Take all the time you can, dear, for we will have a few old friends of yours in to-night, and I want you to be just too charming for anything."

Miss Marcroft, who had floated down to Jack who muttered something about women's stupidity, as he pulled out his cigar case, and the door made a little noise than usual as he stepped outside.

Having attended to the requirements of hospitality, the little hostess looked out her door, and in a few minutes later she stood receiving her guests, she was indeed a picture of whom her husband had been talking about.

General merriment prevailed as one gentleman after another made his appearance with parcel great or small, and numbers of the party were introduced as to why Mr. Dewart required so many hammers.

One young fellow, a cousin of Phill's, came from the country and told them they were to get the light for the barn raising.

Amidst the general laugh that followed, the young man made his appearance, and his sister immediately took him in her arms, administering a wordless rebuke for his non-appearance at the party.

Before he had time to make his apology, he was being introduced to Miss Marcroft, and more than one in the room noticed the young man's embarrassed formalities, one young girl remarking to her companion.

"What a splendid couple! I'm willing to put up a box of the best that it will be a match."

Chris immediately wheeled Stacy off to introduce her to a young lawyer who was six feet two, comely, very favorably by Mr. Worthington's impression.

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time allowed for the destruction of the same.

To the lady and gentleman who extracted the greatest number of halves without crack or chip, were the award of the prize. Of course there was something for the two who succeeded best in destroying the contents of the nuts.

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"Look at Jack and Stacy out there on the stoop, do you think I will want you to accompany us to Mrs. Talworth's opera party to-morrow evening?"

As Phill stole his arm around her he laughingly asked:

Where did you see that bonnet little one?"

When Miss Marcroft had returned home, Chris went to Phill and inquired rather meekly if his busy season was over as Jack was just commencing his.

At Christmas a letter arrived from Stacy extending an invitation for them to spend New Year at her home, and when Chris turned to her brother to ask him if he would go, he mumbled something about a fellow expecting to be at his own wedding.

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JOHN BULL AND THE TURK

STRONG REASONS WHY GREAT BRITAIN DOES NOT WYH WAR.

She Counts the Cost of War in Men and Money, and Widows and Orphans—The Turk Would Be No Mean Opponent—The Losses in the War Between Russia and Turkey.

That noisy portion of the British public which is agitating for the use of force against Turkey appears to think that an Anglo-Turkish war would be something like the bombardment of Alexandria, followed perhaps by a sort of Rhodesian expedition; that, in a few weeks after we had blown Constantinople to pieces, the Turks would come flocking in to beg for mercy, and that the Armenians would then forthwith flourish, forever, in peace says the St. James Gazette. Lord Salisbury, however, expressed the view some time ago, that the conquest of Turkey would put us to the pin of our collar, even if Europe merely looked on. Such figures as are available quite bear out Lord Salisbury's opinion.

It must be remembered that the physique of the Turks cannot be surpassed and that, although the army is not organized up to the standard of the great powers, it is both numerous and brave. Further, a war over the Armenian question would be no ordinary war. It would involve the extinction of Turkey as a European power. The Turks know it, and no doubt they would fight to the bitter end. Their troops, too, are so accustomed to continuous fighting with their swords and by protecting a difficult frontier that they are always in a state of preparedness to take the field. They are well armed with the modern rifle (made in Germany); many of their officers have been trained in Germany; and, indeed when the German Emperor visited Constantinople he warmly complimented the troops on their whole turn-out.

And it would appear that, but for the chronic emptiness of the military chest, a Turkish system would be well able to hold its own at least in a war of defence, against a very formidable foe. The actual figures of the effective combat force are, in round numbers:

Infantry 53,000
Cavalry 55,000
Artillery 55,000
Engineers 7,500

Total 170,500
They are rather short of horses, but have about 1,400 guns. The navy does not count.

It may be said that these are only arithmetical soldiers, and that, besides, Turkey could not carry on a war in her bankrupt condition. But we have the startling figures of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 to show what Turkey can do. She was then bankrupt. Her troops were never paid. They were not really so well armed as they are now. They were only after a very severe struggle that Russia, with all her resources of fighting men, came out victorious. It is said that in Europe 600,000 Russians took part in the campaign, and in Asia 250,000. Their losses were 37,000 deaths in Asia and 67,000 deaths in Europe, of which latter number 17,000 were killed in battle. In addition to these terrible losses there were 17,000 wounded in Europe and 33,000 wounded in Asia. Thus there were killed, wounded and missing 170,000 men, more than our whole home army.

Now, it is probable that a less number of British troops than Russian would be required to conquer Turkey. It is supposed that Englishmen are to Russians as roast beef and Scotch whiskey are to black bread and vodka, and that the British soldier could easily do the work of two Russians. Still, how could we transport 300,000 fighting men to Turkey? In our largest war of the present time, the Egyptian campaign, in 1882, less than 20,000 men were engaged. This is about the number we keep on hand for foreign expeditions. And, with the peace of Europe, our military and naval forces are in a state of unpreparedness and unrest in Ireland, it is about ALL WE COULD SAFELY SPARE in a war with Turkey. Take another Russo-Turkish figure. At the beginning of the siege of Kevla there were 60,000 draught horses employed in dragging up supplies. No doubt horses would be as necessary in English operations as in the Russo-Turkish war. We transport 60,000 horses to Turkey—and this would only be a portion of the total required. We would even find difficulty in procuring the number, not to mention the transport of the animals in good health. Our army has only about one-fourth of it at home and the colonies. Nearly all the horses more are registered and available at twenty-four hours' notice. But it is estimated that in the whole kingdom there are no more than 70,000 horses suitable for war, and almost in arm untamable difficulties appear to be in the way of getting at these. Lieut. Gen. Gudenough says it would take three weeks to dispatch 10,000 horses by sea. During the Egyptian expedition the military authorities were seventeen weeks procuring 1,500 horses. This was before the system of registration was commenced. But, after the 14,000 or 15,000 registered horses available immediately were despatched, the very same difficulties would arise now as in 1882 over any required beyond that number. For it is only nature, muscular, corn-fed animals that would be worth shipping.

But even if we could send out 100,000 or 200,000 horses, have any of the agitators considered what the cost would be? A national army fighting in a foreign country is a very expensive body. The direct expenditure would be enormous. Russia paid for its victory in 1878 no less than £190,000,000. But we are about the most expensive war makers in the world, and it is doubtful if we could achieve our purpose at this price. France, in her attack on Algeria, cost £76 per gallon, which, according to Sir Robert Giffen, is exactly the same as the cost of a gallon of oil. In our case the cost would most certainly fall on our own shoulders.

WE COULD BEAT TURKEY no doubt, but we could not make it give in as a partner.

It is not, however, as engaged to my wife. Do you suppose I want a man in my business who is smarter than I?

FLIES' OCEAN JOURNEYS. Among the things that furnish occupation for the eyes and minds of transatlantic voyagers are the house flies which accompany the great steamships from one side of the ocean to the other. In fine, sunny weather the flies buzz cheerfully about the sheltered places on the decks, and when the wind blows high they take refuge in the cabins and salons. The flies often remain with the ship while in port and return with her on her next trip, thus crossing the ocean several times in one season, and perhaps spending the entire season at sea.

QUITE A BARGAIN. Arthur, dear, said I, do you wish you would not use cigarettes.

Why? Because you don't know what is in them.

Oh, yes I do! Why, for the trifling sum that a cigarette costs, you get nicotine, tar, and a quantity of carbon.

She looked up into his eyes and murmured:

Arthur, dear, it does seem like a bargain, doesn't it?

A QUESTION OF SENSE. Why don't you want to take Fleckles in as a partner?

Fleckles has been engaged to my wife. Do you suppose I want a man in my business who is smarter than I?

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New CENTURY HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD.

New Century Horse and Cattle Food is not a medicine, but a concentrated food, containing a very high percentage of nutriment in itself, together with the additional virtue of increasing the value of such staple animal foods as hay, oats, barley, wheat, bran and roots, by nearly 25 per cent. Range cattle and horses exposed to cold in winter can be fortified by feeding them New Century Horse and Cattle Food, mixed with salt and left at convenient places on the open plain. If you would like your horses to look well and full of life, New Century Food will gratify your most exacting wish. If you wish your steers brought quickly up for the market, New Century Food will do it. It is also economical and in every way satisfactory for sheep, hogs, and poultry. In 5 and 10 pound packages at 75 cents and \$1.50 each.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1897.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

A Happy New Year to you.

School re-opens on Monday next.

Begin the new year well by subscribing to THE TIMES.

The Marquette election case will be appealed to the supreme court.

E. T. Cheerman and R. Smith, of St. Paul, were here on Christmas Day.

F. M. Raymer and J. Fenton, of Medicine Hat, were here on Tuesday.

All the benedictions in town are jealous of Heck, McDonald's Christmas box—a son.

Dr. Sizé paid Moose Jaw his regular monthly visit on Tuesday and Wednesday, 29th and 30th.

Mr. George McCulloch left on Tuesday morning for a short visit to his parents at Point Edwards, Ont.

R. Collins, of St. Paul, Wm. Ridge way, of Winnipeg, and N. R. Briggs, of Toronto, registered at the dining hall on Monday.

Miss Bessie Matheson arrived from Winnipeg on Thursday of last week, and will spend a few months in Moose Jaw visiting her sister, Mrs. Jas. Bello.

The Touchwood district is under a veterinary quarantine, blackfoot having appeared in the herds there. The disease appears to be now under control.

Mr. Laughe McTavish has returned home from Prince Albert, where he had been working on the Prince Albert line in the capacity of section foreman during the summer.

Capt. Hobbs, Supt. of the Junior work of the Salvation Army, was here for a few days this week. He left Wednesday morning for the west and will visit the towns between here and Edmonton.

W. W. Buchanan, editor of The Templar, Hamilton, Ont., and an indefatigable prohibition worker, announces his intention of being present at the annual convention of Territorial Templars to be held next February.

The first carnival of the season will be given on Wednesday next, Jan. 6th, by the Hockey and Skating Association. Prizes will be awarded for the best lady's and gentleman's costume, and also for several races. Admission 25 cents.

A despatch from Ottawa states that the preliminary objections in Davin's election case came before Registrar Cassels, of the Supreme Court, to day. Cryster & Henderson appeared for the petitioner, and Powell for Davin. It is likely that Davin's objection will be thrown out.

We desire to draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the President of the Agricultural Society, calling a public meeting for Saturday afternoon, in the town hall, for the purpose of organizing a hail insurance association. So far everybody has talked, and talked, and talked. It's high time something practical was being done.

Wm. Meek was committed for trial at Grenfell, on Tuesday, Dec. 29th, by the magistrate's court for shooting at and causing grievous bodily harm to Norman McLeod. Bail was asked for but securities could not be found, so the prisoner was committed to the police guard room at Moosomin, the bail required being \$1,000 to appear for trial and \$2,000 to keep the peace. Bail to appear for trial was forthcoming but sureties to keep the peace were scarce.

Hon. C. Sifton has bought a \$10,000 house in Ottawa.

Mrs. Arch. Getty left this week to visit friends in the east.

The new Council holds its first regular meeting on Monday next.

Mr. Wm. Riddell, of the Valley, was in Regina for a few days last week.

School Inspector J. A. Calder inspected the Medicine Hat schools last week.

Sergt. Green, late of Estevan, has gone east on two months' leave of absence.

Rev. Mr. Cunliffe arrived in town on Tuesday and returned west the following morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lamb left Tuesday morning for Omece, Ont., on a three months' visit to friends.

Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Buffalo Lake, had charge of the service in the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening.

Capt. Gibbs and Lieut. Collins, of the Salvation Army, spent Xmas day in Regina, and led the evening services.

Jas. Smith, of Winnipeg, who has gained a reputation for wife beating, was committed for trial on Tuesday last.

The Calgary Board of Trade tendered a banquet to the Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways, at Calgary on Christmas evening.

THE TIMES has received a handsome calendar from the Canadian Fire Insurance Co., of Winnipeg. Mr. J. C. Hamilton is agent for Moose Jaw.

Arthur F. Tero, who is now at the Manitoba, has just disposed of three claims in the Springer Creek district, fifteen miles from Three Forks, B. C., for \$18,000 cash.—Free Press.

A very sudden death occurred at Regina on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 20th, when Miss Constance Hales passed away after an illness of less than twenty hours. Peritonitis was the cause.

Mr. Frank Brown, of Buffalo Lake, left on Christmas Eve for Regina, to visit his brother, Rev. W. E. Brown. While skating in the Regina rink, he accidentally collided with another gentleman, and had the misfortune to break his arm at the wrist.

About forty or fifty young people drove out to Mrs. Jas. Keay's last Monday evening, where they were joined by a number of former friends. A very pleasant evening was spent tripping the light fantastic, which was kept up until the wee sma' hours.

W. M. Child has been elected president of the hockey club for this season. This is a fitting recognition of the interest Mr. Child has always taken in the club and the handsome manner in which he backed the boys, at Moose Jaw last season.—Regina Standard.

An Ottawa despatch of Dec. 25th states that Mr. Wm. Curran, an employee of the Public Works Department at Regina, who was sentenced to five years in the Stony Mountain penitentiary for arson, has been released by the Governor-General on a report from the Department of Justice. Curran had served but one year.

The regular meeting of the Moose Jaw County Association of the Patrons of Industry, was held in Russell Hall, on Saturday afternoon last. The meeting adjourned for two weeks, until Saturday, Jan. 9th, 1897, when they will meet again and choose delegates for the Territorial convention to be held at Regina on Jan. 11 and 12.

For the sum of \$500 it is possible to see nearly all the great sights of the world. The Canadian Pacific railway company will inaugurate a series of excursions commencing on March 17. Among the places to be visited will be the Canary Islands, Capetown, Melbourne, Sydney, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, Vancouver, and Winnipeg. London, England will be the starting point. The \$500 will include all expenses.

BIRTHS.

McDONALD.—At Moose Jaw, on Friday, Dec. 29th, the wife of H. McDonald, of a son.

DEATHS.

WARNING.—At Moose Jaw, on Tuesday, Dec. 29th, Dora, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Warning, aged 16 years.

McCAULEY.—At Moose Jaw, on Tuesday, Dec. 29th, George Alexander, infant son of James and Cynthia McCauley, aged 4 months and 11 days.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR.

PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 Years the Standard.

Mr. Moffatt and wife left for Ontario this week.

Seymour Bomford, of Medicine Hat, was in town on Wednesday.

J. L. Green, customs officer at North Portal was here on Tuesday.

Mr. S. G. MacDonald, of Calgary, was in town on Saturday last.

Mr. Albert Ross, of Buffalo Lake, paid Regina a visit Christmas Day.

Mr. J. Scott, of Montreal, registered at the dining hall on Thursday of last week.

Parliament, it is thought, will be summoned to meet the first week in March.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bole left yesterday evening to spend New Years with friends in Regina.

A full report of the public school Christmas examinations will be published in next week's issue.

Supt. Milestone paid Prince Albert an official visit last Saturday, returning home on Tuesday morning.

Little Miss Hubbell returned home this week from Prince Albert after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Betts.

Rev. Mr. Watson gave a successful exhibition with his magic lantern at Wayburn, on Monday evening.

Mrs. McCartney and Miss Mary McCartney, both of Buffalo Lake, left for the east last Friday to visit friends.

Great Britain's "Grand Old Man" celebrated the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birthday on Tuesday last.

The Leap Year Hop in Russell Hall, on Christmas night was well attended and a very pleasant evening was spent.

Alberta Railway and Coal Co. are applying for power to build a road to the boundary line and a branch to Macleod.

The Salvation Army Self-Denial funds are now all collected. The amount collected by the Moose Jaw corps was \$110.00.

Messrs. David Smallwood and Alex. McCarter, two popular young brackmen, left for a trip to Victoria on Wednesday morning.

Now that the busy season is about over, the hockey boys should get down to business, or they will be like the label on the bottle—not in it.

His Honor Lieut. Governor Mackintosh will hold a levee at the Government House, Regina, this afternoon (New Year's) from three to four o'clock.

Mrs. W. R. Gosling, sister to Mrs. Warring, arrived in town from Park-beg on Monday evening, being summoned by telegram to the death-bed of Miss Warring.

Louise Bonaparte, a great-grand daughter of Jerome Bonaparte, who was the younger brother of Napoleon I, was married to Count Moltke Hutzfeldt, at Washington, on Tuesday, Dec. 29th.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott, of Rush Lake, who have been in town for several days this week. Mr. Scott is nursing an injured hand, the result of a shooting accident in which he lost a thumb.

On Monday of last week Mr. Wm. Young, traveller for Martin, Bole, Wynne & Co., Winnipeg, was married to Miss Jennie Davis, of Medicine Hat. The ceremony was performed at Winnipeg by Archdeacon Fortin, D.D.

A delegation from Rossland, B. C., waited upon Premier Laurier, Mr. Sifton and Mr. Tarte last week, and pressed upon the Government the importance of the British Columbia mining industry.

The dance in Russell Hall on New Year's night promises to be the event of the season. Over one hundred have been invited and arrangements have been made whereby first class music will be provided for the occasion.

The last issue of The Triple Link, the official organ of the Outfitters, contains a biographical sketch of Mr. Jno. Tucker, P.G.M. and Grand Representative. The sketch is accompanied by a cabinet sized photo, which does justice to Mr. Tucker and reflects credit upon the enterprise of the journal.

The Board of School Trustees advertise in this week's News for a principal to take charge of the school work at Medicine Hat. Mr. T. E. Perrett, who has been principal for several years, resigns at the end of January to take a position as school inspector for the Territories.—Medicine Hat News.

The C. P. R. has laid off all the section hand's on the Prince Albert branch for the winter, and substituted a travelling snow gang to operate between Saskatoon and Regina. Former section foremen have the option of being laid off or working for the winter at \$1.15 per day.—Prince Albert Advertiser.

A Globe's Ottawa special says: "There will be no more political contests in British Columbia for the present. As far as the protests are concerned it is understood they will all be dropped. There were five protests, three against Liberals and two against Conservatives. In other words all the sitting members for the province except one, Morrison, of New Westminster, were protested against. Two of the Conservatives' seats are in Victoria."

X'MAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Methodist and St. John's Church Sunday School Entertainments.

On Christmas night the Methodist Sunday school held their annual Christmas tree entertainment in the town hall, and succeeded in drawing a full house, as will be seen by the proceeds which amounted to \$61.00. Mr. Judd Battell acted as Santa Claus, and favored the children with a jolly old song, after which he distributed the presents which had been sent on in advance. Besides the usual Xmas gifts several of the teachers received valuable presents from their classes. Among these were Mr. Wm. Grayson, Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Beard and Mr. McKee. Special prizes were also awarded by the school to the scholars who attended every Sabbath during the year. The successful ones were: Ethel Beard, Ellen Thompson, Herbert Bellamy, Mildred Ross, Horace Neeland, Edith Beard. Supt. Martin occupied the chair and presided during the rendition of the following programme: Chorus, "Merry Christmas," School; Superintendent's report; Address of welcome, Laurie King; Recitation, "The Trials of House Keeping," Ethel Grayson; Chorus, "Christmas Jests," Infant class; Instrumental duet, Reggie Johnston; Recitation, "Learning to Sew," Marguerite Hicks; emblematic service, Florid Cross, by nine girls; Recitation, "There's a boy about the house," Gordie Bole; Chorus, "The Birthdays of our King," school; Recitation, "Message to Ottawa," Georgie Annable; Emblematic service, Star Cross, and Crown, thirteen girls; chorus, "Ring the Bells," school; Recitation, "Little Ah's," Reggie Johnston; Dialogue, "Dr. Brown," Gerrie McLeod and Bud Wilcox; Recitation, "A Visit to Grandpa's," Edith Baker; Fairy song, class of boys; Dialogue, "A Riddle," three boys; Recitation, "What are boys good for?" Johnnie Spier; Dialogue, "Bridget's Investment," Chorus, "Beautiful Little Hands," Infant class; Fan Drill; Song and chorus, "The Glad News," Aggie Holdsworth and school; Enter Santa Claus; Chorus and Salute; Little boy's lecture, Georgie Annable; Chorus, "Good Old Santa Claus," Mr. Mitchell's class.

This year St. John's church Sunday School held its annual entertainment in Russell Hall, on Tuesday evening, December 29th. The event differed slightly from those of the other schools, in that it took the form of a social, refreshments being served from 5:30 to 7 o'clock to the great satisfaction of the children. The hall was suitably decorated for the occasion, with evergreens and the two huge trees, heavily laden with gifts, were very pretty and tempting. From 7 to 8 o'clock Rev. Mr. Watson entertained the children with a few magic lantern views, after which the programme proper was proceeded with, which is as follows: Overture on organ, Miss M. Stevenson; cantata, "Santa Claus' Mistake," by Thos. Rankine, assisted by a number of scholars; speech, J. T. Simpson; recitations by Misses Lizzie Herliher and Ida Lowe; songs by Mrs. Tapley and Miss Winnie Ostrander, both of whom responded to hearty cheers. Three tableaux vivants and several renditions by a negro minstrel troop completed the programme. The hall was crowded and receipts amounted to about \$20.00.

Excursions .. To the East .. \$50.00

To Montreal, Toronto and Points West Thereof.

Tickets on sale Dec 15th to 31st, good for three months with stop over privileges.

Corresponding low rates to points east of Montreal in Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

Excursions to the Old Country.

Tourist sleeping cars on all trains to Montreal and Toronto.

These cars are provided with bedding, cooking ranges, dining tables and are in charge of a porter.

Apply for particulars to

J. K. STEVENSON,

Agent, Moose Jaw, or to

ROBERT KERR,

Traffic Manager, Winnipeg.

FOR X'MAS

10 TO 15

Per cent. Discount

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery

- and Silverware -

Suitable for X'mas Presents

Ranging in price from 25c. up

Boy's Watches from \$3.00 to \$10.00; American Movements in Screw Bazel Case, Stem Wind, \$10.00. Guaranteed to keep exact time. . . .

J. U. MUNNS.

Agent for Bell Organs, Pianos and Musical Instruments.

Roche : Percee

: GOAL :

The Cheapest and Best Fuel on the Market. . . .

\$4.00 (per ton) \$4.00

We are now prepared to supply this fuel at following prices:

At Car \$4.00

Delivered \$4.25

This year the coal is a better quality than last year.

A trial is Solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

McDONALD & RIDDELL

Help Wanted—Female!

Wanted—Intelligent Men

According to Agent's Reports,

Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign

Introduction by Lord Dufferin. A thrilling new book. Sales everywhere. The Queen as girl, wife, mother, monarch. Reads like romance. Grandly illustrated. Big commission. Books of the time. Prospectus free to canvassers. If you want a share in this gold mine, hustle. Territory is going fast. THE BRADLEY GARRISON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Wanted—Bright Men and women

Canvassers for Canada and Australia

Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign

Introduction by Lord Dufferin. A thrilling new book. Sales everywhere. The Queen as girl, wife, mother, monarch. Reads like romance. Grandly illustrated. Big commission. Books of the time. Prospectus free to canvassers. If you want a share in this gold mine, hustle. Territory is going fast. THE BRADLEY GARRISON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

MOOSE JAW MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1 \$ 37

" No. 2 34

" No. 3 38

Oats 33

Potatoes (new) 25

Apples (green) per lb. 4

Onions, per lb. 3

Onions, per bushel 1 50

Cheese, per lb. 10

Bacon, " 11

Lard, " 12

Butter, " 13

Eggs, per doz 20

WAGNORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL, 50c

BY RAIL, SEASIDE LAKE, WAGNORN'S GUIDE